

U.K. informs U.N. on Lebanon force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Britain informed the United Nations Tuesday it is contributing about 80 men to the multinational force in Lebanon for three months, in response to a request from the Lebanese government. In a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, ambassador Sir John Thomson said the contingent, consisting of an armoured reconnaissance unit, would be drawn from the 800-man British unit serving with the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Sir John said the date of the unit's deployment and its precise functions remained to be agreed. Its purpose would be to help re-establish the Lebanese government's authority and protect the civilian population.

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Chase Manhattan bank lowers prime rate to 11 per cent

NEW YORK (R) — Chase Manhattan Bank Tuesday announced it was immediately lowering its prime rate half a point to 11 per cent. Chase is the first major bank to cut the prime to 11 per cent. The prime is the interest rate banks charge their most credit-worthy corporate customers. The move follows a half-point reduction to 8 1/2 per cent in the account loan rate of the Federal Reserve, the U.S. Central Bank, on Dec. 13. The discount rate is the fee charged member banks for loans by the Federal Reserve. The last series of prime rate reductions came in late November.

pollo 13 astronaut dies of respiratory failure

WASHINGTON (R) — Jack S. Rigney, one of three astronauts on the 1970 moon landing mission Apollo 13, died Sunday night of respiratory failure in a Washington cancer clinic where he had been since Dec. 19 with complications from chemotherapy treatment for bone marrow cancer, the spokesman said. The Apollo 13 mission, by Swigert, James Lovell and Fred Haise, was the last of the Apollo lunar landings. After the Apollo 11 and Apollo 12, but an oxygen tank explosion disabled the craft. The astronauts used oxygen and power from the lunar module to steer the craft safely back to earth on April 17, 1970, seven days after the mission began. Swigert, a Republican, was elected to the House of Representatives from Colorado. The new Congress convenes on Jan. 3.

19-year-old Irish killed by British troops

BELFAST (R) — British troops shot and killed a 19-year-old man and wounded a second man Monday night in the first major outbreak of violence in Northern Ireland over the Christmas holiday, police said Tuesday. The wounded man was shot just before midnight as they tried to flee after holding up a fast-food shop in Andersonstown, west Belfast. They identified the dead man as Patrick Elliott, and said he was wanted for robbery and attempted murder of a policeman. He had been released from prison in May and a warrant had since been issued for his arrest, a spokesman said.

Drug smugglers arrested in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese police said Tuesday they had seized three kilograms of heroin with an estimated street value of two and a half million dollars. They said the haul, one of the largest ever made in Beirut, was found in a car two days ago. The driver was arrested. In another haul, at Beirut Airport, police Tuesday seized 20 kilograms of hashish destined for the United States and arrested six people.

U.S. secretary of transport resigns

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of Transportation Drew Lewis, a member of the Reagan cabinet, announced Tuesday he has resigned to become head of one of America's major cable television firms. Mr. Lewis told a news conference that President Reagan had accepted his resignation and that he will take over on Feb. 1 as chairman and chief executive officer of Warner Communications Inc. and American Express Co. Mr. Lewis played a central role in helping to keep the country's airlines system working when President Reagan dismissed some 13,000 Air Traffic Controllers who defied him by going on an illegal strike in August 1981 to back wage and other demands.

Khalde talks reportedly make progress on agenda

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — Israel and Lebanon held a first round of talks Tuesday on withdrawing the Israeli forces which invaded six months ago, and an American spokesman said some progress was made on an agenda.

Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. officials met round a triangular table in a first-floor room of the Lebanon Beach Hotel at Khalde, a seaside resort just behind the Israeli front line about eight kilometres south of Beirut.

After about five hours of negotiations, United States embassy Press Attache John Reid read out a brief statement which said: "The agenda was discussed. Some progress was made."

The statement also confirmed that the talks would resume this Thursday in the northern Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona. Recent statements from Lebanon and Israel have differed even on the purpose of the negotiations, with Lebanon calling for unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops, and Israel stressing its desire for normalisation and security arrangements with Lebanon.

The differences surfaced as soon as the delegation chiefs made their opening addresses in a session shown live on Lebanese television.

The head of the six-man Lebanese team, retired diplomat Antoine Fattal, suggested that future relations with Israel could be based on their 1949 armistice agreement "interpreted, revised or completed by mutual agreement."

He said Lebanon looked forward to peace but could not jeopardise the Middle East peace process in general or Lebanon's place in the Arab World by going it alone. Israel's chief negotiator, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, departed from his prepared text to retort that Israel considered the 1949 accord cancelled by what he called Lebanon's hostile attitude in 1967 and subsequent harbouring of what he described as Palestinian "terrorists."

Mr. Kimche said: "The new relations which we wish to see evolve from the negotiations which begin Tuesday will in every sense of the word supersede those armistice agreements... which will become null and void by the

agreement that we hope to sign here."

Syrian and Palestinian forces are supposed to withdraw from Lebanon along with the Israelis. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said this week other bodies would be set up to deal with them, but no formal talks have been fixed.

Mr. Kimche said Israel believed the new agreement "will be but a step away from the full, final, formal peace treaty that we would like to see come about."

U.S. special envoy Morris Draper said there was a good basis for confidence that the negotiations would be productive, and urged the representatives to show imagination and vision.

"They have an historic opportunity to set the stage for a future filled with hope," he said.

Israeli and Lebanese troops enforced tight security. Israeli soldiers and jeeps surrounded the hotel, which was protected from the coast road by a large earth barricade.

Two Israeli tanks and several troop carriers were in position at an important road junction one kilometre from the hotel.

Until two days ago right-wing Christian "Lebanese Forces" militiamen and the left-wing Druze Progressive Socialist Party

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U.S. praises Lebanon-Israel talks

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department praised talks that began Tuesday between Israel and Lebanon as an historic first step towards resolving the two countries' problems.

Spokesman Alan Romberg said Washington intended to remain an active participant in the talks, which began in Khalde, Lebanon.

"We are extremely pleased that formal negotiations between Lebanon and Israel are now under way," he told reporters.

"The meeting Tuesday represents an historic first step in efforts to arrange the departure of all external forces from Lebanon, to restore full sovereignty to that country, and to assure the security

of Israel," he said. Israel, with thousands of troops in Lebanon since June, has said it expects the talks also to focus on normalising relations between the two nations. Israel initially wanted a peace treaty before leaving Lebanon but dropped the demand at U.S. urging.

U.S. officials said Lebanon would be put in the position of negotiating at the point of a gun if Israel insisted on a peace treaty while its troops remained in Lebanon.

Mr. Romberg had no word on when Lebanon might begin talks with Syria on a withdrawal of its forces. He said the issue was a matter to be dealt with by those

two nations. On other Middle East matters, the spokesman offered with published remarks by an Israeli official who said Israel could not afford, for security reasons, to relinquish control of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Romberg said Israel's security could best be assured through a genuine peace with its neighbours.

"As President Reagan said on Sept. 1, that peace cannot be achieved either by the formation of an independent Palestinian state or on the basis of Israeli sovereignty or permanent control over the West Bank and Gaza," he said.

King Hassan, Zhao confer in Marrakesh

MARRAKESH, Morocco (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had talks in Marrakesh Tuesday with King Hassan on the second day of his official visit to Morocco, third stop on a 10-nation African tour. At a working session between Moroccan and Chinese delegations Monday, Mr. Zhao said the two countries had identical views on a large number of international

problems and stressed the need for Third World unity, the Moroccan News Agency MAP said. He also reiterated Chinese support for the Arab peace plan for the Middle East, adopted by a summit in Fez last September and promoted by an Arab League committee of which King Hassan is chairman.

Mr. Zhao said problems arising

from Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be settled within a U.N. framework.

Moroccan Premier Maati Bouabid appealed for cooperation with China, now limited to youth, health and agro-industry projects, to be extended to mining, industry

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Ankara cracks down on 4 defendants

ISTANBUL (R) — Istanbul police swooped last night on the homes of four defendants in the trial of Turkish peace association members and arrested one of them, informed sources said Tuesday.

The three others were not at home at the time, the sources said. The four were among 19 peace

association members released last week after 10 months in detention pending the outcome of their trial on charges of disgracing Turkey's name abroad, for which they face sentences of up to 30 years if convicted.

The association, which used to campaign at home and abroad for disarmament, was banned along

with most political and activist groups after the September 1980 military coup.

The sources said Sefik Asan, a former high school headmaster, was rearrested Monday night but actor Ali Taygan, artist Orhan Taylan and poet Attila

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Winter conquerors of Everest missing

KATHMANDU (R) — Japanese mountaineers Yasuo Kato and Toshiaki Kobayashi were missing Tuesday on Mount Everest, one day after Kato became the first man to conquer the world's highest peak in winter, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry said.

The Ministry said Kato last made radio contact with his base camp Monday but failed to do so again Tuesday as planned.

He had said Monday that he and Kobayashi would spend the night at a bivouac 85 metres from Everest's 8,848-metre summit.

A Sherpa porter was searching Tuesday for the two climbers, the ministry said.

Kato Monday became the first climber to scale Everest in mid-winter, the first to scale it in three different seasons, and the second to climb it three times.

Kato, 33, a businessman from

Omiya, became the first person to scale Everest in three different seasons after a 10-hour climb Monday, according to a radio message from his seven-man team's base camp.

Kobayashi, 35, had stopped short of the summit and was suffering slight frostbite in his fingers and toes, the last message from the two climbers said.

Italian mountaineer Reinhold Messner said here that it would be remarkable if the two Japanese, were not hurt after spending the night so high on the mountain.

"It is very difficult to succeed safely on an 8,000-metre peak under hard winter conditions," Messner, who has climbed Everest twice, said.

Messner and six other climbers last week abandoned the first winter assault on Cho Oyu, the world's eighth highest peak,

because of avalanches and dangerous snow conditions. A French team also attempting a winter ascent of Everest were driven back to their 5,400-metre base camp by bitter cold and strong winds on Christmas Eve.

The Ministry said the porter searching Tuesday would continue the hunt Wednesday with the other climbers from the Japanese team.

The Ministry said it did not know if Kato and Kobayashi had sleeping bags to protect them from the cold. High winds and snow swept the mountain Monday night.

The two men tried to reach the summit from the base camp at 7,300 metres (23,950 feet) last week but were forced back by fierce winds in temperatures dropping to minus 14 degrees Celsius (plus seven Fahrenheit).



An Israeli jeep and Israeli soldiers seen outside the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khalde Monday where Lebanese, Israeli and American negotiators began talks on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon (A.P. wirephoto).

Libya says Lebanon was pushed into talks

BEIRUT (R) — Libya said Tuesday Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops would have serious consequences for Lebanon.

Commenting on the opening of the talks Tuesday, the official Libyan News Agency JANA, said: "The Lebanese government has been pushed into negotiations with the Zionist without taking into consideration that these negotiations will have serious consequences for the Lebanese people and their national and patriotic sacrifices."

JANA also carried an article in

the Libyan newspaper Al Zahf Al Akhdar (the green advance) saying that Israel and the United States had engineered sectarian clashes in Lebanon in order to set the stage for the present negotiations.

"These internal clashes were a kind of smoke-screen to cover up the crime of treason committed against an entire Arab homeland," the newspaper said. It also said Israel wanted to turn Lebanon into a "base of aggression" through which it would occupy Syria and advance towards the Arab oilfields.

Israeli officer unrolls secret behind West Bank brutality

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli soldiers were given orders to harass and beat up Palestinian residents during last March's explosion of unrest in the occupied West Bank, a senior Israeli officer told a court martial Tuesday.

The evidence came from Maj. David Moracz, then deputy military governor of Hebron, second largest town in the West Bank.

The major, who is on trial for

brutally mistreating local residents, also described how young Israeli recruits and seasoned reservists lost control on one occasion and viciously struck and kicked defenceless detainees.

"It was dark. The Arab students were shouting, cursing and crying. There were many soldiers and they had got completely out of

(Continued on page 2)

8 Salvadoreans killed in ambush by guerrillas

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Five soldiers and three state electricity workers were killed by leftist guerrillas in an ambush Monday 120 kilometres east of San Salvador, a Salvadorean military spokesman said Tuesday.

The death toll was the highest suffered by government troops in the Christmas holidays which guerrillas have vowed to disrupt.

The spokesman said the workers, escorted by a squad of soldiers, were repairing power cables when they were attacked by guerrillas along a deserted road.

He said the insurgent fighters then set fire to two vehicles and dumped the bodies of the victims on them before fleeing.

In other violence, three guerrillas were killed on a highway 32 kilometres northeast of the capital in a grenade explosion, the government reported.

A military command statement

said a group of insurgents stopped a bus on the highway to demand "war taxes" when one of the passengers, a soldier wearing civilian clothes, hurled a grenade at them.

A military spokesman said troops have been placed on alert to ensure relatively peaceful Christmas holidays.

The latest incidents appeared to be the guerrillas' reply to a recent government call on them to surrender.

President Alvaro Magana in a Christmas message rejected negotiations with the guerrillas and called on them to lay down their arms and continue their struggle for a change of government by way of the polls.

He said if the guerrillas battling to overthrow the U.S.-backed government really had the support of the masses as they claimed, "then they should accept our proposal."

PLO, Syria discuss closer ties

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian and Palestinian leaders met here Tuesday to discuss closer relations between Damascus and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Palestine News Agency Wafa reported. It said the meeting was attended by Abdullah Al Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of the ruling Baath Party, Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile), and Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department. Wafa said they discussed developments in the Palestine question, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the strengthening of Syrian-Palestinian relations. Relations between Syria and the Palestinians have been strained over the PLO's improved ties with Jordan.

Kreisky confirms PLO-Israeli talks

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky confirmed Tuesday that he is involved in efforts to bring about an exchange of war prisoners between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I was asked to make this humanitarian effort and of course I did so," he told Austrian Radio by telephone from his holiday home in Majorca.

He was commenting on a Newsweek magazine report that Israel and the PLO were, under his auspices, negotiating directly in Austria for a prisoner swap.

Mr. Kreisky said: "This is a story which is several weeks old and which is so delicate that I would not like to say more about it. It concerns prisoners-of-war on both sides."

He did not say if negotiations

had in fact taken place or had brought any result. Asked if Israel requested his help, he said the request came from families of war prisoners with, as far as he knew, the knowledge of the government.

The unsourced Newsweek report said Israel sent a Jewish humanitarian effort to deal with the PLO in Europe to get eight Israeli soldiers freed. It said the PLO wanted the release of thousands of Palestinians held in South Lebanon and Israel.

In Majorca, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat flew to Tunis Monday night after talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in a continuing bid to achieve a Palestinian homeland.

But Mr. Arafat left unanswered

(Continued on page 2)

Iraq ready to resume diplomatic ties with Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz was quoted Tuesday as saying he was ready to discuss with Egypt the resumption of the two countries' diplomatic relations.

In an interview published in the Egyptian semi-official daily Al Ahram, Mr. Aziz said: "I am personally prepared to meet (Egyptian Foreign Minister) Kamel Hassan Ali or (Minister of State for Foreign Affairs) Boutros Ghali in Cairo or Baghdad to hold direct talks on this issue."

Iraq, along with most Arab states, broke diplomatic relations with Egypt following Cairo's peace agreement with Israel in 1979.

But Egypt's relations with the Arab World have improved recently.

Cairo supports Iraq in its 27-month-old war against Iran, supplying it with arms and ammunition.

"As an Arab, I say the resumption of Cairo-Baghdad diplomatic relations should be made now," Mr. Aziz, a member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, added.

France negotiating uranium contracts with U.S., Soviets

PARIS (R) — France is renegotiating long-term contracts under which its natural uranium is enriched in the Soviet Union and the United States, because demand from power stations is lower than forecast, officials said Tuesday.

The multi-million dollar contracts abroad are being fulfilled at the expense of the giant French-controlled Eurodif enriching plant in southern France, which began operating in 1979 but is working at half-capacity, the officials said.

An official at Cogema, the state-run nuclear fuels company, said France wanted to reduce the volume of several contracts with the Soviet Union and the United States, worth millions of dollars and dating back to 1974.

He said the exact value and duration of the contracts and the number of tonnes of uranium sent for enrichment were confidential, but added that France was committed for some years ahead.

France, Italy and other countries have cut back their nuclear energy programmes because of the recession and pressure from environmentalists, creating a surplus of enriching capacity in the world.

Eurodif, which says it is the largest producer of enriched uranium for peaceful purposes in the world and in which France has a 51 per cent interest, was set up in 1973 at the height of the oil crisis by France, Belgium, Spain, Italy and Iran.

Portuguese Social Democratic Party trying to swing to left

LISBON (R) — A major political realignment looks inevitable in Portugal now that the largest party in the ruling coalition is discreetly trying to swing to the left, political analysts said Tuesday.

The signal for a leftward shift by the Social Democratic Party (PSD) was publicly given by outgoing Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão, who resigned last week in a showdown with the coalition's right wing.

Explaining why he stepped down, the head of the Social Democrats said in an article in the PSD weekly Povo Livre that in future the party would have to identify itself clearly as centre-left.

The PSD has not used this political label since it formed the ruling Democratic Alliance with the Christian Democrats (CDS) and the small Monarchist Party (PPM) three years ago.

Mr. Balsemão's attempt to give the PSD a centre-left image coincides with indications that the Socialist Party might be willing to team up with the Social Democrats next year.

Some leading Socialists have

been arguing that an alliance with the PSD would provide the broad consensus needed to cope with Portugal's grave economic crisis in 1983.

But former Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares told foreign journalists Monday night that his party would not enter any government with the PSD before general elections were held.

The next election is not due until 1984, but the growing conflict within the alliance makes it increasingly likely that parliament will be dissolved early next year.

Mr. Balsemão is now trying to get the alliance to form a new government under the leadership of his political protégé, Vitor Pereira Crespo, a former education minister.

Alliance sources said professor Pereira Crespo had been chosen to act as a front man for Mr. Balsemão and would be expected to act as a stop-gap premier for three months.

This would give Mr. Balsemão enough time to get the PSD to give him a mandate to end the alliance with the Christian Democrats.

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New regulations to control import of canned foodstuff

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has banned the import of canned foodstuffs if they do not have a shelf life of more than half their original shelf life as indicated on the cans at the time of their entry into Jordan.

The regulations, issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, stipulate that the duration of the fitness of the foodstuff imported, will be calculated from the time of its manufacturing until its actual entry into Jordan.

This came in a decision issued by Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour regarding Jordanian standard specifications for the duration of fitness of foodstuffs for human consumption. The measure will be enforced three months after its publication in the Official Gazette. Representatives of concerned ministries and departments participated in drawing up the standard specifications.

According to the new instructions, the date of production and expiry should be indicated on all foodstuffs to meet the required specifications.

The instructions specified the duration for the consumption of various items as under: luncheon meat three years; corned beef, four years; corned mutton, three years; canned sausage, two and a half years; meat and vegetable cans, two years; sardines and tuna fish with oil, four years; sardines and tuna fish without oil, two years; other canned fish, one and a half years; cream, two years; local cream, one year; butter, 9 months; canned cooked cheese, one year; dry cheese, one year; cheese preserved in salty solutions, one year; frozen and preserved vegetables, one year; other vegetable cans, two years; tomato paste, one year; canned pickles, 15 months; soup powder or blocks, one year; canned fruits, two years; pasteurised milk, six months; powder milk, two years; cooked frozen food, three months; and ice-cream, six months.

New stamp highlights Jerash

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp to highlight the historical value of the ancient city of Jerash. The issuance of the stamp marks efforts by the Jordanian government to restore and preserve the city and its antiquities.

In addition to historic sites at Jerash, the stamp also depicts an image of His Majesty King Hussein.

Royal Court receives congratulatory messages

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court received Tuesday cables of congratulations sent to His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday.

The well-wishers expressed hope that "Jordan's march under the leadership of King Hussein would achieve domestic and pan-Arab aspirations in regaining the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem and Al Aqsa Mosque."

The prime minister and high-ranking civilian and military officials also sent similar cables of congratulations.

University to launch efforts to aid Yemeni quake victims

AMMAN (J.T.) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali decided Tuesday to set up a committee for collecting contributions and donations for earthquake victims in North Yemen.

The committee will be headed by Dean of Student Affairs Muhyiddin Abu Toq and several officials at his office, in addition to presidents of the medicine, engineering and arts faculties' societies.

The committee will launch its campaign at University of Jordan colleges and grounds soon.



Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif addresses a gathering at Al Hussein Mosque in downtown Amman at a ceremony Tuesday to mark Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary (Petra photo).

U.S. expert on Mideast to hold press conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — A noted American expert on the Middle East, Dr. William Quandt, will hold a press conference at the American Centre on Wednesday.

Dr. Quandt is a former senior member of the National Security Council Middle East staff and is at present a senior research fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

He is currently touring the region and will be in Amman until Friday for unofficial discussions with senior Jordanian officials and others on the situation in the Middle East.

Arab Wings plans helicopter service at Queen Alia Airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman-based airline charter company, Arab Wings, plans to introduce a helicopter shuttle between the new Queen Alia International Airport and various locations throughout Amman, an announcement by the company said Tuesday.

The announcement by the "business jet charter service" added that charter service to other regions of Jordan will also be available.

It said that the helicopters offered for such charters will have the "latest environmental control systems" and said they will carry a maximum of only seven passengers.

Meeting studies paper on centre for teaching science and maths

IRBID (Petra) — A conference of experts to discuss ways to develop the teaching of science and mathematics in the Arab World which continued at Yarmouk University on Thursday, discussed a working paper submitted by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO).

The paper dealt with plans for establishing an Arab centre for developing the teaching of science and mathematics in the Arab World. It asserted the significance of establishing such a centre and the pan-Arab goals it could achieve in science and mathematics and in tackling the problems of teaching the two subjects.

The paper, submitted by Mirbi Imran, an ALESCO expert, said that one of the centre's goals is to conduct research and practical studies and to train teachers to perform their role in holding regional training seminars in science and mathematics in addition to publishing a periodical magazine reflecting all the scientific and educational activities in science and mathematics and capable of exchanging scientific know-how between Arab countries and the rest of the world.

Dr. Imran also submitted a briefing on the present situation of teaching science and mathematics in the Arab World and stressed the need for having them keep pace with international advancements.

Jordan celebrates Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Tuesday organised a ceremony at the Al Hussein Mosque to mark the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday.

Kamel Al Sharif, the awqaf minister and Chairman of the Jordanian national committee for celebrating the anniversary, emphasised in his address at the ceremony that the "lessons which we should learn from this anniversary is to rectify our course to enable our youth to make the Prophet's conduct their guide in all aspects of their life."

Mr. Sharif said that the dangers threatening the Islamic Nation can only be coped with if "we return to the true teachings of Islam and the example of Prophet Mohammad."

"There is an international movement in the direction of one religion leading to Islam in one way or another. This dictates on all Muslims to be aware of this transformation and to open dialogue with everyone on God's true religion—Islam," Mr. Sharif said.

Mr. Sharif said the "character of Prophet Mohammad is an example for all mankind and can lead it towards love, peace, progress and benevolence at the present and in the future."

The Princess Alia Community College also celebrated the occasion by holding a special ceremony attended by the college's kindergarten children.

The children presented a programme of religious plays and songs, which was followed by distribution of presents among the children by the college management.

Zarqa ceremonies

A ceremony was also held in Zarqa on the anniversary. Zarqa District Acting Governor Musleh Al Tarawneh, addressing those attending, said Prophet Mohammad has left a "great influence on Arab and Islamic history" and that "the mission of Islam is based on human values, righteousness and goodness, as well as fraternity, equality and justice throughout the world."

The ceremony was followed by scout marches in Zarqa main streets, marking the occasion.

Similar ceremonies were held at mosques in various villages of the district.

40,000 to 50,000 Jordanian workers expected to emigrate

AMMAN (J.T.) — Above 40,000 to 50,000 workers are expected to emigrate from Jordan by the end of 1985, a study by the director general of the Jordanian Vocational Training Institute, Munzir Al Masri, indicates.

The study, published Tuesday, was conducted on educational and vocational standards of the newly emerging manpower in Jordan. It said that the total supply of manpower during a specific period of time and the general educational and vocational standard of manpower are a major indicator for comparison purposes between supply and demand.

The study indicates that most emigrant workers in these coming years would go to Arab countries, and since there are positive as well as negative aspects of such emigration, attention should be paid to regulate this and to ensure accurate information about it so that vocational training programmes could be adapted to deal with the situation in the best possible manner.

The study also showed that there was a shortage in Jordanian manpower in the last few years with a flow of foreign manpower to the country. Information derived from the Ministry of Labour shows that well over 100,000 non-Jordanian workers, mostly Arabs, are now employed in Jordan. This also should be regulated, the study said.

An anatomy of draft budget for 1983

Fahd Al Fanek
Al Ra'i

AMMAN — The volume of the general budget for 1983 has been estimated at JD 795.4 million, an increase by only four per cent from 1982. However, the real comparison cannot be based on a past year's estimate but on what has actually been spent during that year, and it is much more than the budget estimates.

If we take into consideration that the general expenditures for 1982 was about JD 722.3 million only, the new budget constitutes an increase of 10.1 per cent compared to the actual expenditures of 1982. And if we suppose that the inflation rate will be about 7.5 per cent, the new budget would mean a net increase in the purchasing power of the money which the government will spend.

However, the overall ratios should not conceal the disparity in the way of distributing the chapters of the revenues and expenditures. Tax revenues will increase by 19.1 per cent compared to the actual increase in 1982. The overall local revenues—revenues from taxes and non-taxes—are expected to increase by 18 per cent. If we take into consideration that all revenues will increase by 10.2 per cent, we can realise the limited decrease in revenues coming in the form of Arab aid and other local and foreign loans, and we would be apprehensive in this case that we might not collect all the expected local revenues.

On the side of expenditures, we can see as usual that recurrent expenditures for 1982 were beyond the budget estimates by about JD 36 million. Therefore, the estimates of the new budget of the recurrent expenditures show an increase of 7.9 per cent only; and this is a small increase which we doubt could be only that, particularly that issuing an appendix to the budget every year has become a customary matter.

Actual capital expenditures in 1982 was also as usual less than the budget estimates, thanks to the slow procedures of applying executive measures. This has saved JD 79 million. Consequently, the appropriations of 1983, though less than 1982, will increase by about 13.9 per cent of the actual capital expenditures.

We must note here that the government has allocated for capital and development expenditures for 1983 only 71 per cent of the sums approved by the five-year development plan for this year. Consequently, the plan should be reviewed in light of the new facts and priorities which were not taken into consideration when the plan was formulated well over two years ago.

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Lebanon, Israel hold talks

(PSP) had been fighting in the area.

They said Monday they would keep the peace for the duration of the talks.

Explosion in Sidon

An explosion slightly damaged an Israeli military lorry Tuesday in what appeared to be the latest of a series of attacks on Israel's invasion army in South Lebanon.

Lebanese security sources said. The Israelis surrounded the area, imposed a curfew, arrested at least 10 people and forced local

shops to close as they searched neighbouring buildings, the sources said.

The Palestinian News Agency Wafa, in a Beirut-dated report received in Nicosia, said Lebanese National Resistance Units attacked the vehicle with hand grenades and automatic weapons causing several Israeli casualties.

An Israeli unit also raided the town of Ghaziyyeh, south of Sidon, near where an Israeli army bus was fired on Monday. They arrested seven people including

the local leader of the Shi'ite Muslim organisation Amal, the sources said.

The move provoked a strike and demonstrations in the town.

Two days ago an Israeli soldier was killed and two were injured when gunmen attacked the headquarters of the Israeli military governor in Sidon, according to Lebanese sources.

Until this year's Israeli invasion, Sidon was the site of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Lebanese leftist joint command.

Israeli officer unrolls secret

control," he said.

Maj. Morcaz said he was personally ordered to beat up Arabs by the West Bank military commander, Brig. Ya'acov Hartawi.

"But I know the orders came from higher up, from the Chief of Staff," he told the three military judges.

Unprecedented violence erupted on the West Bank last March after Israeli occupation authorities dismissed the leading Palestinian mayors in a crackdown on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sympathisers.

In a previous hearing of the court martial, another major, Yuval Merya, testified he was present at a briefing in which the military governor of Hebron said

there were direct orders from Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to enter riot-torn Arab schools and "hit the pupils hard."

Maj. Morcaz, wearing the red beret of the elite paratroops brigade, said Brig. Hartawi told him to send soldiers into Dahisha refugee camp near Bethlehem on March 15.

"He told me to order the soldiers to arrest all the males aged 18-25, bring them to a nearby school and put six to eight in each classroom," Maj. Morcaz said.

"Soldiers with batons were then to go in and beat them up. They were to hit them on the legs and knees and smash the watches on their wrists."

He said the army had orders to

harass the West Bank population, not just those involved in demonstrations. Troops were authorised to hold suspects for 18 days without trial, shoot at curfew breakers' legs and arrest village headmen.

"If a school caused trouble, we seized local buses, made all the pupils get aboard and drove them to a remote place. Then, we made them get off and drove away, leaving them to walk home."

He said troops were told on March 20 to enter Hebron's Alliance School, where Arab students had rioted, and beat them.

The major and six other soldiers are accused of brutally mistreating Palestinians. The trial was adjourned to next week.

King Hassan, Zhao confer in Marrakesh

and fishing.

He said Morocco's development was hindered by droughts, the cost of waging a war against guerrillas in the Western Sahara, and world inflation and monetary instability.

Mr. Zhao said China thought a solution to the conflict over the Western Sahara, should be based

on resolutions adopted by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Nairobi. These called for a ceasefire and a self-determination referendum in the desert territory.

Mr. Bouabid said Morocco's attitude to Kampuchea and Afghanistan were based on the principles of non-alignment, and

he deplored attempts to lead the Non-Aligned Movement away from its original principles, a reference to Cuban and Soviet influences.

He also stressed Morocco's strategic position on the Mediterranean and Atlantic and its roles in the OAU and in the search for Middle East peace.

Kreisky confirms talks

a report that the PLO and Israel were negotiating directly in Austria over an exchange of prisoners.

Speaking to reporters after a three-hour meeting with the chancellor, Mr. Arafat made no reference to the uncorroborated report in the U.S. Newsweek magazine of negotiations under Dr. Kreisky's auspices. PLO sources said it was not impossible, but they could not confirm or deny it.

Refusal by Israel and the PLO to recognise each other has been a major stumbling block in the search for a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Arafat said his talks with Dr. Kreisky were mainly on a plan proposed by an Arab summit in September calling for a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Without referring directly to a proposal by U.S. President Reagan for Palestinian self-government on the West Bank "in association with Jordan," Mr. Arafat said the American leader neither understood nor supported the Palestinian search for a homeland.

But the PLO leader said he would have a meeting soon with King Hussein to discuss the King's recent visit to Washington.

Dr. Kreisky, who has been critical of the Israeli government, has said Mr. Reagan's plan held possibilities for peace.

Mr. Arafat said his 12-hour visit to Palma De Majorca to meet the holidaying Austrian Chancellor was a last-minute decision made the previous day in Algiers, where he had met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Ankara swoops on defendants

Behramoglu were not at home when police arrived. All four were wanted for alleged links with the illegal Turkish Communist Party, the sources said.

They are due to appear in court with 23 other peace association defendants when the trial resumes on Jan. 6.

Meanwhile, Istanbul martial law officials said Tuesday cases were being brought against four separate groups in the city in a further drive against political militants deemed responsible for the violence said by the authorities to have prompted the coup.

Eighty-five alleged members of a splinter group of the Turkish Communist Party known as TIKKO will be tried on charges which include murder, armed robbery and membership of illegal armed organisations, the officials said. Twenty-one could be executed if convicted and the rest faced jail terms.

Ten alleged members of the

left-wing Turkish Peoples' Salvation Party-Front (THKP-C) will be charged with belonging to an illegal armed group which committed murder and robbery.

Fourteen alleged members of the right-wing National Movement Party (MHP) will also be charged with belonging to an illegal armed group, the officials said.

Eighteen members of a Bank and Office Workers Trade Union, Sosyal-Is, will be charged with attempted subversion of a legal organisation.

All the accused in the four cases are in detention, the officials said. No dates have been set for the trials.

On Monday, the trial began in Istanbul of 229 alleged members of the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party (TDKP), 32 of whom face execution if convicted of murder, bombing, armed robbery and assault.

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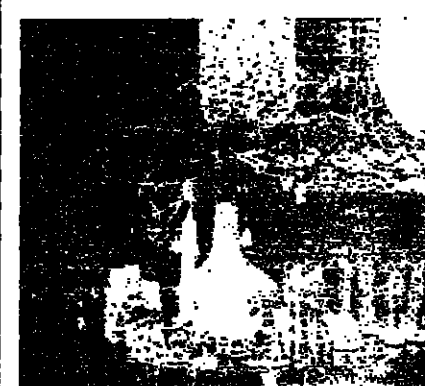
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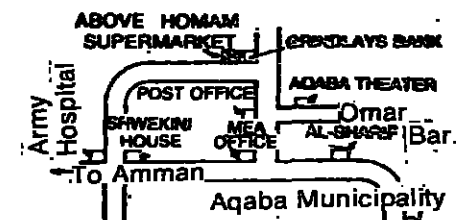
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Might and right

IT MAY be naive to assume that, following Israel's brutalisation of Lebanon earlier this year, the Jewish state is now politically so isolated that it has to submit, one way or the other, to international will, or heed the voice of reason in choosing to live in peace with equal rights with its neighbours. Because of its military power, Israel can still dictate much of its will on militarily weaker Arab countries and thus continue to impose new facts of life on the world as a whole. There is little doubt, however, that, by invading Lebanon and reaping its catastrophic consequences, Israel has lost much of its political credibility with which it had always been able to hold political initiatives with success.

This is the point where we Arabs can come in to take the initiative and prevent a ruthless enemy from achieving its designs on us with the usual ease. If the Arabs would not be so strong to hold the initiative this time, we should at least keep it away from Israeli manipulatory hands. Because there is not really a lack of vision on our part and we do have legitimate,

inalienable rights in Palestine and to live in peace with dignity, it would not be so difficult for us to play the political game if the only alternative is more wars and destruction at which Israel is still better than us.

At present, Arabs can perhaps gain more by pursuing the peaceful option, and they will not lose as much should the ongoing political process fail. This does not mean we will forget about rights that will have to be recovered one way or the other or abandon building our military strength in preparation for such an eventuality. On the contrary, a two-pronged strategy for dealing with both the issues of peace and war is the only feasible alternative for us. What we are advocating is the fact that when you have an enemy, there is not only one way you can fight him, there has to be a few, several or many.

Today, it is evident to many of us that Israel has not lost everything—that it still is a powerful enemy. But, unfortunately, it is not so evident to some that that state is in a more difficult position than they would imagine.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Islam gives us strength to fight evils

Celebrating Prophet Mohammed's birthday anniversary, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, called for the restoration of the role of human intellect in the Arab World, which is badly in need of a scientific outlook, moderation and collaboration as the cornerstones of a healthy life, political stability included.

It is obvious that such a call, finding its essence in Islam, is an invitation to the Arabs to face modern challenges, and establish a future built on the basis of planning, science and work, with full regard of the human mind, and its role in facing challenges and constructing a dignified future.

The epoch the Arab World has seen, in which man's intellect has had no role was a dark one. The absence of reason gave way to spontaneity in action, and resulted in defeats and calamities that have befallen the nation.

Prince Hassan concentrated in his speech on Jerusalem as a cornerstone of the ideology we can

not do without, having its roots in Islam. The restoration of Jerusalem is an inevitability and a religious responsibility at all times.

The Prince's appeal is subtle and worthy enough to be responded positively by the Arabs and Muslims. It should become the pole around which they gather to be able to control their own affairs in an epoch that presents the greatest challenges ever to be met by this nation.

Jordan has taken the responsibility upon its shoulders to remain a front citadel, safeguarding the nation from Zionist evils and ambitions, and the starting point for facing challenges by reason, science and action. Jordan is presenting a unique example in struggle through Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion and march; and the Arab Nation should responsibly support this example, and answer Prince Hassan's call for giving the human mind, science, moderation, and collaboration to their respective roles in the Arab arena.

Al Dustour: Follow the Prophet's example and march forward

The Arab and Islamic worlds Tuesday celebrate the anniversary of Prophet Mohammed's birthday. On this occasion His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, spoke of the intellect, the scientific outlook and faith, as the message of Islam and the memory of the Messenger are the correct time for recollecting past lessons and learning new things of the noble stands of the noble Prophet.

Prince Hassan chose three trends from among those that characterised Prophet Mohammed's life and conduct. Trends we are badly in need to revive and cherish, not only as a nation with great challenges to face, but as world citizens suffering from the disorders and inconsistencies of modern times.

The great position intellect and knowledge had in the Prophet's life gave the balanced outlook and conduct of the Muslims that made them a great nation, capable of overcoming their differences and shortages, and building an advanced human civil-

isation, worthy of mankind's esteem.

Moderation and total repulsion of extremist in words, as well as in deeds, were quite an essential part of the Prophet's outlook, which created a world of tolerance and peaceful contacts among individuals and nations. A third aspect of the greatness of the Messenger of Islam is that of the relationship between the community and its rulers, and the need for full collaboration between the citizen and the authority, with the right of every citizen to have his share in administering the society he is living in.

It is not easy to cover the various points Prince Hassan referred to, but his address and the challenges of the present have made the occasion and lessons in the address of great significance. The call for giving the human mind and knowledge their deserved role in our lives is timely and puts things in a new light for us to see.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY By Dr. Awn Rifai

More automation needed in Jordan's industry

The difficulty in running industrial establishments in Jordan is understandable. Jordan, like many other developing countries, has been learning the art of industrial management the hard way. Starting with a society dependent mainly on agriculture and trade, and exposed extensively to the latest industrial innovations, the country has had difficult conditions to cope with in a relatively short period of time. The situation has not allowed the decision-makers sufficient time to draw up a long-term industrialisation policy.

The absence of a long-term strategy for industrialisation has induced the single-handed policy exercised without proper coordination in many industries, and even in their sub-divisions. It is therefore essential that the owners of any industrial establishment take proper measures to secure the efficient running of their business by top-qualified people.

As for the production technologies adopted in the factories, more automation should be introduced, in particular in the newly set up industries. Many factories will not have changed during the

next decade, in the same manner that many have not changed since the past decade.

A marked prediction however is that most of the automated factories will be owned by big financial corporations, due to the inability of smaller organisations to make the investments needed in order to achieve a high standard of automation. The industrial management should take this into consideration in their development and improvement plans.

The amount of automation to be incorporated in the production lines depends on the nature of the manufacturing process. Some processes are almost continuous, as in the chemical or petrol refining industries, while others are of mass production type, such as in the engineering industries.

A third type occurs in the production of special orders or limited-quantity items and a fourth type deals with production of original equipment or items of rare usage. As concerns the fourth type automation in the factory becomes less feasible in both economic and technical sense.

Other factors which influence the degree of automation

are increases in the cost of energy, the depletion of raw materials, the quality and skill of labour, and the utilisation of computers and other technological innovations.

Automation should be introduced in the running of production processes, in the assembly and testing stages, and in materials handling and storage. For example, the technical specifications of the components, materials, and products, could be stored in coded form in a computer memory. The design plans could be handled by a computer, which can also be made to control production line operations. More use should be made of the automatic control equipment and of computers to carry out the various operations of designing, planning, quality control, selection of optimum procedures and their scheduling, and dispatch tasks.

The technological improvements that can be introduced in the factories are numerous. The industrial establishments should take the initiative and draft a strategy for the introduction of updated production technologies in a coordinated manner.

Political violence and civil wars in Central America

A civilian killed every hour

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Political violence and civil wars in Central America killed one civilian every hour in 1982, a year marked by growing United States involvement in the conflicts of the volatile region. Despite a flurry of calls for political solutions, no end to the bloodshed is in sight and a threat of yet another war — between Honduras and Nicaragua — hangs over the area.

Most of the killing took place in El Salvador and Guatemala, but violence spilled across national borders with growing intensity and frequency, prompting warnings that Central America's separate conflicts could fuse into a single war engulfing all the region. "Our area has become a battleground for the superpowers," said a civil servant in El Salvador. "Cuba, on behalf of the Russians, is supporting the left, the Americans are supporting conservative elements. The people are caught in the middle."

In El Salvador, much-heralded elections for a constituent assembly last spring had little effect on the civil war between the U.S. backed army and left-wing guerrillas. After a lull of a few months, fighting flared with fresh intensity and human rights violations continued on a large scale.

According to figures supplied by El Salvador's Christian legal and organisation, some 500 civilians were murdered on average every month. In neighbouring Guatemala, human rights org-

anisations put the monthly civilian death toll at around 250. Both countries are considered important bastions in the fight against Communism by President Reagan, who visited the region earlier this month.

His talks with their presidents, and with those of Honduras and Costa Rica, capped efforts to bolster conservative governments who feel threatened by the leftists running Nicaragua. Since they overthrew pro-American dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979, the leaders of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) have been accused of funneling weapons to guerrilla movements in El Salvador and Guatemala and aiding leftist extremists elsewhere.

Likely flashpoint

In the eyes of many people, the most likely flashpoint for another war is the border between Nicaragua and Honduras, the closest ally of the United States in Central America.

The U.S. more than trebled overt military aid to Honduras in 1982. But it was also reported to have launched a covert operation to destabilise the Sandinists by arming and financing Nicaraguan exiles operating from bases in Honduras.

U.S. support for the rightists drew criticism both from Central American leftists sympathetic to the Sandinists and from liberals in the United States. Among these, Senator Christopher Dodd, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said U.S. support for rightist groups was common knowledge and its military aid policy in Central America could lead to an "absolute disaster."

With tension rising along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela last September sent letters to Mr. Reagan and the leaders of Honduras and Nicaragua proposing direct talks between the

three parties. But the U.S. refused the proposal and instead sponsored a foreign ministers' meeting in Costa Rica of seven countries in the region — Panama, Honduras, El Salvador, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica and Jamaica — and the United States.

The meeting ended with the formation of a "forum for peace and democracy" pledged to promote democracy in Central America and calling for peace through elections. But in the eyes of some diplomatic analysts, Honduras served as a demonstration that democratic elections are not necessarily a panacea for a Third World country's problems.

Democracy questioned

A year after free and fair elections brought to power the first civilian government in a decade, many Hondurans are beginning to question the fruits of democracy. Human rights groups insist that more people have disappeared since the civilians came to power than in the years under military rule. The numbers are negligible compared with El Salvador or Guatemala but there is concern nevertheless.

A pastoral letter from the country's bishops said in September: "One can easily perceive a clear disenchantment in many sectors of the population that went to the polls with so much hope. There is a general feeling of greater fear and less freedom." According to armed forces Chief Gustavo Alvarez, considered the most powerful figure in Honduras despite the election of President Roberto Suazo Cordova, tough action against "subversives" is justified by increased terrorist activity directed from outside.

The military elite last September's seizure of the Chamber of Commerce in the Honduran city of San Pedro Sula in an operation strikingly reminiscent of the 1978 takeover of the national palace in Nicaragua by a 26-man commando of Sandinistas.

Strict deadline on missile talks

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — U.S.-Soviet missile talks will be tied to a strict deadline when they resume in January: if they stay deadlocked, a new arms race seems inevitable. This is the first time in 20 years that arms control negotiators have faced such a firm timetable. For U.S. allies in Europe also, 1983 is certain to present crucial choices.

Unless a deal can be struck, NATO says it will begin around this time next year to deploy the first of 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles due to be sited in Western Europe. The weapons will counter a force of Soviet SS-20s already targeted against European cities. The Soviet build-up has shown no signs of slackening, according to NATO intelligence.

If the Geneva negotiations fail, both sides will be embarked on a race that could see upwards of 1,000 U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles and 1,500 nuclear warheads pointed at prime targets throughout Europe.

By the end of the decade, this would represent an "overkill capability" which could destroy European civilisation and turn the whole continent into a wasteland of smouldering ruins. The three warheads carried by the SS-20s pack a nuclear punch 30 times heavier than the American atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945. The 250-kiloton Pershing warheads are 20 times more powerful than the first atom bomb.

When the Geneva talks reopen on Jan. 27, the U.S. will probe a Soviet offer to cut the 5,000-km-range SS-20s based in Europe from between 240 and 250 to about 160. This is a variant of Moscow's original proposal for cuts on each side to 300 medium-range nuclear systems, to include missile-carrying bombers and land and sea launchers. It has been billed as a concession in the 12-month-long negotiations.

U.S. and other NATO experts say the Soviet offer is flawed on at least four counts:

— 1 It would mean the scrapping of NATO's own deployment plans, leaving about 160 Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe while denying the U.S. any comparable medium-range weapons capable of hitting the Soviet Union from European bases.

— 2 It would leave the Soviet Union with about 100 SS-20s in non-European areas of the Soviet Union. Because they are highly mobile, the West says they would still be a threat to Europe. Also, there is no guarantee yet that missiles pulled out of Europe would be broken up rather than relocated or mothballed.

— 3 The 160 or so SS-20s retained in European regions are calculated to match the number of submarine and land-based missiles held by Britain and France, as compensation to give Moscow what it calls "equal security." NATO insists only U.S. and Soviet weapons should be discussed at this stage, leaving the British and French "independent" weapons to be considered later.

— 4 Under parallel cuts in medium-range nuclear delivery aircraft, Moscow would be allowed to retain enough planes to match those deployed in Europe by the U.S., Britain and France.

Soviet leader Yuri Andropov said last week that Moscow aimed to "retain in Europe only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France, and not a single one more."

Both Britain and France immediately rejected any such arrangement. Mr. Andropov warned of "grave consequences" if NATO carried out its pro-

gramme to base 464 Cruises and 108 Pershings in Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

The Kremlin was ready to "go very far" in its efforts to stall NATO's deployment plans, he said. This is because the Soviet Union sees the highly accurate Pershings as first-strike weapons that could wipe out Moscow's nuclear command posts before orders could be given to hit back. From bases in West Germany, the Pershings will be able to reach Soviet command bunkers in less than 10 minutes. The Cruises could take about two hours, enough time for Soviet leaders to launch an answering strike against U.S. targets.

Timed offer

NATO analysts think Moscow has timed its offer to influence a West German election expected in March, and to erode support for President Reagan's "zero option" solution in Geneva. So far the only Western offer on the table, this proposes the dismantling of all SS-20s as well as older Soviet SS-4s and SS-3s in exchange for the scrapping of NATO's deployment plans. It has been rebuffed by Moscow as one-sided.

Although they have given solid backing to the zero option, many European officials believe it cannot be achieved and that the West should consider a fallback position, leaving a limited number of medium-range missiles in place. By offering to retire part of the SS-20s force, analysts say Mr. Andropov hopes to generate European pressure on the Reagan administration for a softer line.

They believe he may be banking also on hopes that the West will come to accept, as some politicians already do, that eventually British and French missiles will have to be counted. Mr. Andropov offered to cut back "hundreds" of missiles, apparently meaning the retirement of SS-4s and SS-3s which are already being phased out. He offered to cut "tens" of SS-20s. NATO's missile programme lacks majority popular support in Europe, and government leaders fear they will run into increasing trouble as the basing deadline approaches.

Some left-wing politicians, fearful that a limited nuclear war could be fought in Europe, would welcome a quick deal that involved fewer U.S. weapons as well as fewer SS-20s.

Although the late President Leonid Brezhnev declared a unilateral freeze on medium-range missiles west of the Ural mountains last March, NATO says SS-20s have continued to be deployed at the rate of roughly one a week.

NATO's current count is a total of 333 missiles in both European and Asian regions, including those aimed at China. Moscow has denied breaching the freeze, but has made no attempt to explain NATO's figures, which are based on reconnaissance by U.S. space satellites. Separate talks on reducing U.S. and Soviet intercontinental missiles resume in Geneva on Feb. 2. These are deadlocked also but lack the urgency of the European negotiations.

In the strategic talks, the U.S. is seeking a one-third cut in warheads and an equal total of 850 launchers on each side. Moscow has offered a "substantial" cut in warheads and a 25 per cent reduction in missiles. This would leave the Soviet Union with 1,800 and the U.S. with about 1,500.

Mr. Andropov hinted last week that Moscow might pull out of both sets of talks in Geneva if NATO's European deployments go ahead, a threat the West does not take seriously.

OPEC gets breathing space in otherwise depressed market

By Harvey Morris
Reuter

VIENNA — OPEC managed to hold on to a semblance of unity at a year-end conference last week but oil analysts believe the exporter organisation may only have staked up problems for itself in 1983. Ministers of the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries reached agreement on establishing an output ceiling of 18.5 million barrels a day over the coming year. The figure is slightly under current production and OPEC therefore has what Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani described as breathing space in an otherwise depressed market.

Problems could arise, however, in the northern hemisphere spring when warmer weather traditionally brings a drop in demand. OPEC's share of the market, by the estimate of its own officials, could then drop to as low as 17 million barrels a day.

The seeds of a possible new OPEC crisis in the spring lie in its failure to agree on how to share out the 18.5 million barrels a day sales among members. Political or least in the Gulf, demands of individual member states and market pres-

sures all contributed to the intransigent position on market-sharing taken by some key members at Vienna.

Analysts believe OPEC can maintain its present market price of \$34 a barrel as long as it keeps production in tune with demand. But one London oil analyst commented: "Someone has got to drop production in the spring, otherwise all hell will break loose." The logical choice would be Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, which has the necessary leeway in production to hold up the price or let it fall.

But the Saudis have already seen their production drop this year to a current 5.1 million barrels a day, a figure given here by Sheikh Yamani, compared with their ceiling of seven million barrels. They are clearly reluctant to drop further in defence of the price while a country such as Iran, OPEC's number two producer, has announced its intention to step up production to 3.2 million barrels a day.

Analysts nevertheless believe that, given a choice of two evils, the Saudis would prefer to cut even further rather than risk an uncontrolled price slide by letting go of the \$34 market price.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali

Khalifa Al Sabah struck an optimistic note after the conference by saying that differences between members on quota-sharing were narrow. Asked if oil prices might still fall in 1983, Sheikh Ali Khalifa said: "I do not think anything like that will take place, unless there is a definite realisation that we will not reach an agreement."

He said Saudi Arabia had shown great flexibility and that, within the context of an agreement, it would have been prepared to settle for a considerably lower output figure. Oil analysts believe the Saudis are looking at the long-term prospects for oil and would be unlikely to want to prejudice OPEC's future by encouraging a price slide now.

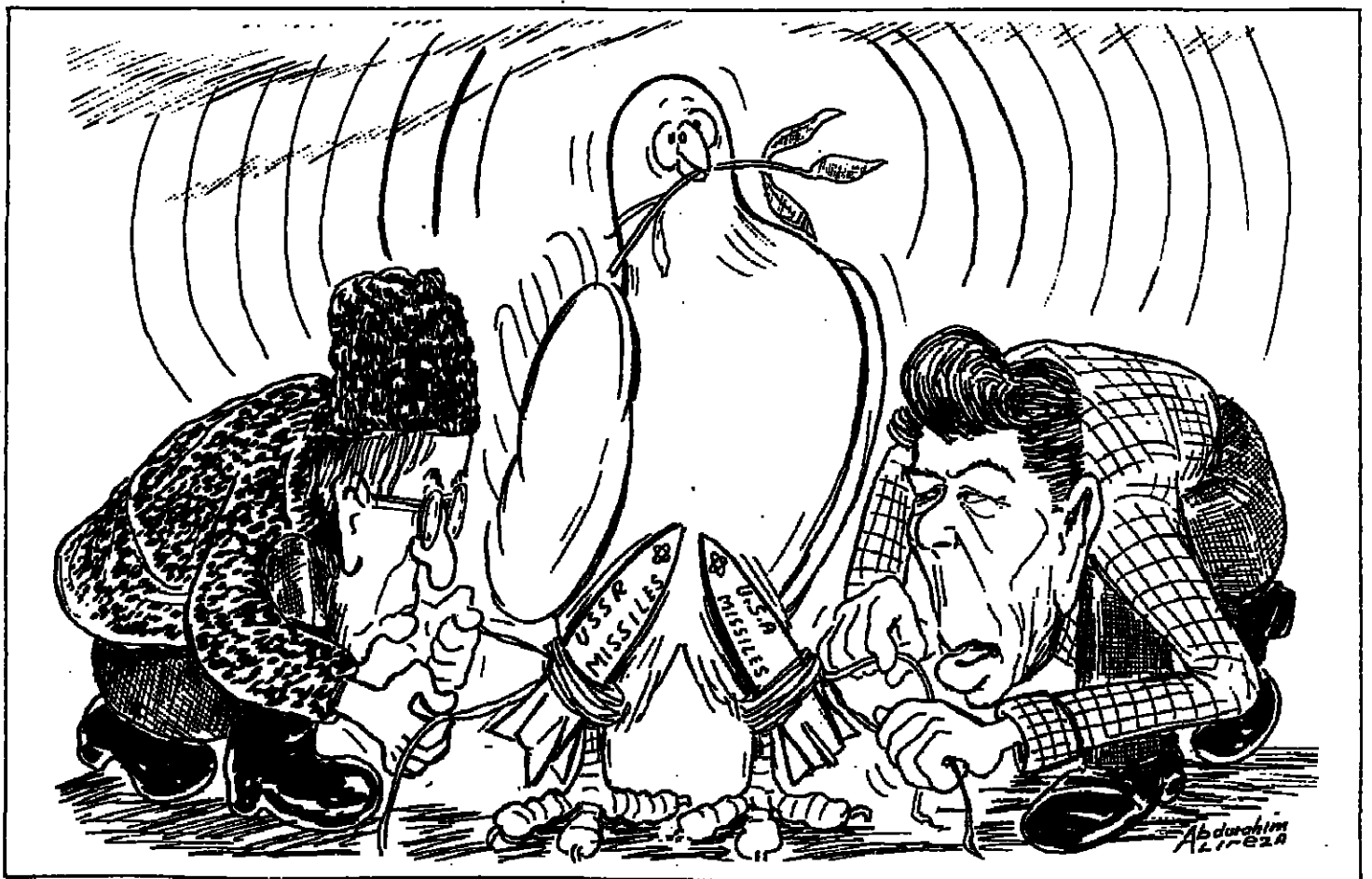
The analysts believe OPEC could probably manage to keep the market price at \$34 a barrel, as long as the quota issue is settled in the short term. The prospects for this are mixed. There will be contacts in the coming months to try to set up a quota deal that could be announced at a future OPEC meeting. But the key protagonist, Iran, appears in no mood to compromise on its demand for a 3.2 million barrel a day share of the market.

The Iranians announced the

target before the conference and stuck to it throughout, apparently with the support of a number of other members.

Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi argued that 700,000 barrels of the target is assigned to domestic use and that Iran is, in any case, entitled to claw back some of the market share it lost to Saudi Arabia at the time of the Islamic revolution four years ago. He indirectly acknowledged that Iran is shoving the price of its oil when he told a press conference that the delivery problems created by the Gulf war with Iraq meant buyers had to be compensated for added costs, such as war insurance.

Some oil analysts believe a second quarter drop in demand could encourage the Iranians to drop their prices even further to maintain their market share. The analysts say the short-term prospects for oil remain unencouraging. There are no clear signs of an end to recession in the West in 1983 and an economic recovery would, in any case, take some time to make itself felt in the oil market. Industries are also less enamoured with oil than they used to be and may turn to other energy sources if and when the recovery comes.



كثير من الدول

Hidden hunger defeats development, says UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS — If the world's political leaders were to stroll together through a village in the developing world, they would only recognise about 2 per cent of the child malnutrition all around them, says this year's State of the World's Children report, published this month by UNICEF. So visible is the problem of child malnutrition, says the report, that the majority of cases not even the child's mother can see that there is anything wrong.

Despite the well-known image of the starving baby—an image which UNICEF says is "too often used to represent the developing world"—visible and obvious malnutrition is rare. Invisible malnutrition, on the other hand, touches the lives of approximately one-quarter of the developing world's children. "It quietly steals away their energy," says the report, "it slowly lowers their resistance to disease; it gently holds back their growth."

The main reason for the invisibility of malnutrition is that the child's first reaction to the lack of food—to the lack of energy intake—is to reduce energy output. And by conserving health and growth at the expense of activity, the child can maintain a normal appearance. Detailed studies in Uganda, for example, have shown that even children who are regularly eating only three-quarters as much food as they actually need can still maintain weight and growth by "cutting out discretionary activity."

But even as the child sits "resting" in the shade for hours on end, invisible malnutrition is taking its toll. As is now widely known, discretionary activity, including play and an active involvement with life going on all around, is essential to a child's normal development.

"The apathy and reduced activity of the malnourished child," says Allan Berg, Senior Nutrition Advisor to the World Bank, "deprives him of stimulating experiences and learning opportunities which may never come again."

More specifically, one study in Mexico has shown that by the age of three, a group of malnourished children were already one year behind their well-nourished contemporaries in language development.

"Invisible malnutrition" also weakens the body's natural immunity and lowers the child's resistance to disease. And without clean water, hygienic sanitation, or health education, infection usually needs no second bidding. A talk with the mother of a typical three-year-old in a community of the developing world, says UNICEF, would reveal that in its short life the child had suffered perhaps 6 to 16 bouts of diarrhoea, 7 or 8 infections of the upper respiratory tract, 2 or 3 attacks of bronchitis, as well as measles and conjunctivitis and maybe—depending on the exact location of the village—an attack of malaria or meningitis. The detailed health record of 45 such three-year-olds, studied in the villages of Central America, showed an average, for each child, of one illness every three weeks.

It is this mutually reinforcing relationship between invisible malnutrition and infection which is responsible for the majority of the 40,000 deaths every day among the developing world's infants and children. "Together," says UNICEF, "they act like the jaws of pincers, each gaining leverage from the other around the common fulcrum of poverty, to eat through the vulnerable years of childhood."

So important is this relationship that in probably half of all cases, child malnutrition is precipitated not by the lack of food itself but by infection—especially diarrhoeal infection—which depresses the appetite and causes food to pass too quickly through the gastrointestinal tract to be efficiently absorbed. That is why a child can sometimes be malnourished when there is food in the household and adequately nourished brothers and sisters are playing outside.

More usually, it is the interaction between malnutrition and infection which does the damage. Studies conducted in Guatemala have indicated that even a child suffering from "moderate" malnutrition is three times more vulnerable to diarrhoea than a well-nourished child.

As the child adapts himself to malnutrition at the expense of his personal growth, the UNICEF report says, the adult undergoes the same adaptation by reducing his activity at the expense of the economic growth of the community. Most food eaten by the adult is used up by the organic activity of the body 24 hours a day. Therefore a minor lack of nutrition may have a great impact on productivity. Furthermore, the lack of specific foodstuffs may weaken

the human body. A study by the World Bank conducted in Indonesia indicated that agricultural workers suffering from "slight malnutrition" as a result of anaemia are 20 per cent less productive than their healthy colleagues.

The impact of "moderate" malnutrition affects the community as it does the field or crop. While food is not enough to cope with "discretionary activities," the employment of energy in developing the community declines to an



If the world's political leaders were to stroll together through a village in the developing world, they would only recognise about 2% of the child malnutrition all around them. Yet hidden hunger undermines world development. 1982-83 'State of the World's Children' report from UNICEF.

Illustration: Richard Wilson

all-time low. The report says that attending literacy classes, building a new garden, or participating in a project to supply water—all employing energy for the progress of the family or the community—are all part of the discretionary activities which are the first victims of malnutrition.

The other half of the problem, which has not received as much attention despite its great significance, concerns women. Women consume less food than males, but also work longer hours

and have to face additional demands like pregnancy and nursing. Thus, they are in greater danger of malnutrition.

The only choice these women have is to reduce their "discretionary activities," such as carrying their babies for two kilometers to be weighed or vaccinated, or participating in village projects to raise chickens or vegetables, or walking longer distances to collect firewood so they can boil water with baby food.

In this way "moderate" mal-

nutrition has a double impact on the child—"striking once in the direct physiological consequences on the child's personal development, and again in its similarly restraining effect on the development of the society in whose care the child grows."

That is why, says UNICEF, the starving baby image should now be replaced by a more realistic international understanding of what child malnutrition really means. Definitions of that mal-

nutrition vary. UNICEF's own view is that "every child who does not have enough food to provide the energy for play is a malnourished child—and every adult who does not have enough food for 'discretionary activity' is a malnourished adult. For in the last analysis, development itself is a discretionary activity."

The State of the World's Children 1982-83 is published by Oxford University Press. Price \$2.95 p.p.

Conditions for Palestinian workers in Israel 'first step to apartheid'

By Alan Elsner
Rouner

HERUT, ISRAEL — Thousands of Palestinians from occupied territories are spending the winter in Israel, picking Jaffa oranges by day and at night sleeping in storerooms, warehouses, cellars or huddled in blankets out in the open.

In this *moshav* (co-operative village), in the heart of Israeli orange-growing country north of Tel Aviv, about 60 Palestinian workers are living in an abandoned slaughterhouse and in converted buses.

"We don't like the situation," said orange-grower Yehoshua Yitzhak, a member of the village management committee. "Setting up a labour camp for hired workers is against our principles. But we have no choice. Nobody else will pick the fruit."

The national *moshav* union, to which Herut is affiliated, has demanded that the fruit-growers dismantle the camp and has suspended Herut from the organisation until they do so.

"It reminds me of South Africa," said union Vice-Chairman Mordechai Izovetsky. "It's the first step on the road to apartheid."

"We can't understand what all the fuss is about," Mr. Yitzhak said. "Why is the union picking on us? The conditions for the workers here are good. They have electricity and toilets and a roof over their heads. In other villages, they sleep out in the orange groves and wrap themselves in plastic sheets when it rains."

Israeli law forbids workers from the occupied territories—the West Bank and Gaza Strip—from staying overnight in Israel without a special permit from border police. But this is almost totally ignored.

"You can find them sleeping in factories, in warehouses, garages, in the kitchens of restaurants and hotels. Often they live in squalor," said a government official who did not want to be identified.

According to official figures, about 80,000 Palestinians from the territories work in Israel, most of them doing menial or dirty jobs shunned by Israelis. Labour ministry officials admit the real figure is probably much higher.

Many have regular jobs working in industry or construction and are protected by Israeli trade union regulations. But seasonal

workers, such as fruit pickers, are unprotected, the official said.

Mr. Yitzhak said the workers at Herut came from Gaza. "Until last year, they used to live during the orange-picking season in the West Bank village of Taibe, a few kilometres from here. Hundreds of Gazans lived there in appalling conditions."

"Last year, there was a murder there. The villagers suspected the migrant workers and chased them out. So we had to set up the work camp," he said.

The slaughterhouse has been divided into six small rooms, each

about four metres long and three metres wide.

The workers live five to a room. They sleep on the floor wrapped in blankets and cook meals on primus stoves.

Another 30 workers live in four buses which the *moshav* has converted by taking out the seats and covering the windows with plastic sheets to keep the rain out. Electricity has been installed but the buses are unheated. There are crude but clean toilet facilities on the site.

Most of the workers are in their late teens. One said he was 14. They are not allowed to enter the

moshav or use its facilities, such as its cinema.

One worker said they usually go home to visit their families once every two weeks.

The workers are paid 156 shekels (about \$5) for each container of oranges they fill. A good worker can fill six containers a day if he is prepared to work from dawn to dusk.

An Agriculture Ministry spokesman said the government was trying to eliminate labour camps before they became widespread "we don't want shanty towns inside Israel," he said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
17:00	Koran
17:30	Cartoons
18:00	Cartoons
18:30	Traveller's Island
19:00	Muppet Show
19:30	Local Programme
20:00	Local Programme
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Arabic Series
21:30	Muslim Philosophers
22:15	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
20:00	Comedy: George and Mildred
21:00	100 Famous Paintings
21:30	Three Sisters
22:00	News in English
22:15	Casino and Company
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	and party on 95.60 KHz, SW
17:00	Morning Show
18:00	News Summary
19:00	Morning Show
20:00	News Summary
21:00	Pop Session
22:00	News Summary
23:00	Pop Session
24:00	Instrumental
25:00	News Summary
26:00	Concert Hour
27:00	News Summary
28:00	Instrumental, Old Favourites
29:00	Talking Points, Pop Session
30:00	News Summary
31:00	Over a Cup of Tea, Arabians
32:00	Music
33:00	Newsdesk
34:00	Date with a Star
35:00	Evening Show
36:00	News Summary
37:00	Evening Show
38:00	News Summary
39:00	Special English: news, sports, opinion, analysis, 19:30
40:00	Special English: news, sports, opinion, analysis, 19:30
41:00	Special English: news, sports, opinion, analysis, 19:30
42:00	Special English: news, sports, opinion, analysis, 19:30
43:00	Special English: news, sports, opinion, analysis, 19:30
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99:00	Special English: news, sports, opinion, analysis, 19:30
100:00	Special English: news, sports, opinion, analysis, 19:30

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
17:00	World Today
18:00	World Today
19:00	World Today
20:00	World Today
21:00	World Today
22:00	World Today
23:00	World Today
24:00	World Today
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99:00	World Today
100:00	World Today

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
18:00	Baghdad (RJ)
18:45	Beirut (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:05	Kuwait (SA)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (RJ)
20:15	Beirut (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:30	Cairo (EA)
ARRIVALS	
06:45	Cairo (EA)
07:45	Karachi (PIA)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
08:55	Aqaba (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20	Dubai (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:05	Jeddah (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
11:00	Beirut (MEA)
11:25	Istanbul, Ankara (TA)
14:35	Kuwait (KAC)
14:50	Bucharest (RJ)
15:30	Jeddah (Saudia)
16:30	Baghdad (RJ)
17:15	Saudi royal (RJ)
17:30	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:15	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:15	Zurich (SR)
18:35	Cairo (RJ)
18:40	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:30	Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:45	Beirut (MEA)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
00:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:45	Cairo (EA)
02:30	Belgrade, Istanbul (VA)
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Belgian franc	75.3 / 75.8
Dutch guilder	133.5 / 134.3
Egyptian pound	326.2 / 329.8
French franc	51.9 / 52.2
Iraqi dinar	565 / 577.5
Italian lire (for 100)	25.5 / 25.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	147.8 / 148.7
Kuwaiti dinar	1210.5 / 1215.3
Lebanese lira	91.9 / 91.9
Omani rial	1014.5 / 1021.7
Qatari riyal	96.7 / 97.3
Saudi riyal	102.1 / 102.5
Swedish crown	48.1 / 48.4
Swiss franc	176.5 / 177.3
Syrian lira	61.9 / 62.7
UAE dirham	96 / 96.4
U.K. sterling pound	50.1 / 50.7
U.S. dollar	325.5 / 325.5
W. German mark	147.5 / 148.4
DEPARTURES	
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:50	Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Larnaca (RJ)
09:00	Rome (Alitalia)
09:15	Karachi (PIA)
09:35	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:45	Larnaca (CZ)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Dhahran (TA)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:05	Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
16:50	Jeddah (Saudia)
PRAYER TIMES	
06:59	Fajr
07:27	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:26	Dhuhr
14:21	Asr
16:38	Maghrib
18:06	Isha
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Munatah, Jabal Luveldich. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37109.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.	
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
American Centre tel. 41520	
British Council 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre 37099	
Goethe Institute 41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777	
U.S.A. 665195	
Y.W.C.A. 667181	
Y.W.M.C.A. 41793	
Amman Municipal Library 36111	
University of Jordan Library 84355	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
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سکتا ہے اصل

